

ABSTRACT:

INTRODUCTION :

In this study of Perforative peritonitis, we have studied the role of Jabalpur Scoring in predicting the morbidity and mortality of Perforated peptic ulcer patients. The aim of this study is to assess and predict morbidity and mortality among patients with peptic ulcer perforation who underwent surgery at Thanjavur Medical College Hospital and to study the risk factors influencing the post-operative outcome.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: 50 patients were evaluated in this study at Thanjavur medical college. By applying Jabalpur scoring, which includes age, heart rate, BP, P-Interval, Comorbidities, we analysed the post op morbidity and mortality.

RESULTS: Of the 50 patients, there were 49 male patients and 1 female patient. The total number of patient in age group between 25 to 39 were 23 patients, in the age group between 40 to 50 were 16 patients and in the age group above 50 were 11 patients. There were 38 duodenal perforations, 8 pyloric perforations and 4 antral perforations. 18 patients had a score between 0 to 4 , 21 patients had a score between 5 to 9 , 7 patients had a score between 10 to 14 and 4 patients had a score above 14. Post operative complications are higher in patients with higher score. In our study no patients with the score of 0 to 4 died and no patients with the score above 14 died

CONCLUSION: Jabalpur scoring is found to be fairly accurate in predicting mortality in patients with peptic ulcer perforations .Jabalpur score has significant correlation with the development of complications. Higher the score higher the complications .The morbidity and mortality can be reduced by avoiding delay in diagnosis and treatment , especially in older patients and proper treatment of co-existing medical illness

KEYWORDS: Peptic ulcer perforation, Jabalpur Scoring, wound infection, wound dehiscence, UTI, Sepsis, Intra abdominal abscess, renal failure.